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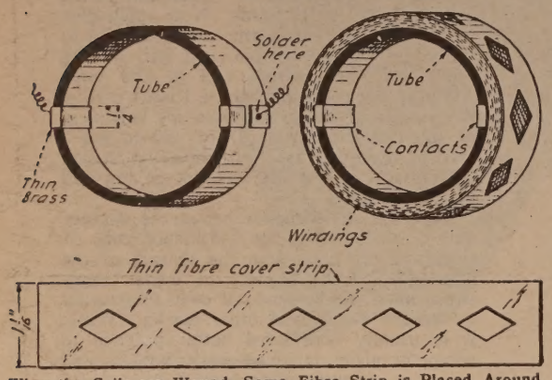
THE HORN SPEAKER

Winding and Using Honeycomb Coils

By HARRY L. GRAY



When the Coils are Wound, Some Fibre Strip is Placed Around to Give Rigidity and to Protect the Winding

THE Honeycomb, or lateral wound coils, have been found to be very efficient on all wave-lengths, and the station which is equipped with these coils will be able to receive from all stations, no matter what the wave-length may be. The very shortest or the very longest waves may be received on the same set.

The tuning is all done by variable condensers or variometers, according to the circuit used.

The amateur can easily wind these coils for himself by following the directions here given. Also the manner of mounting here described, I think, is much simpler and neater than that which is generally used.

To begin with, procure some good cardboard tubing which is two inches, inside diameter. As the coils are to be one inch wide, the tubing should be cut in sections of that width.

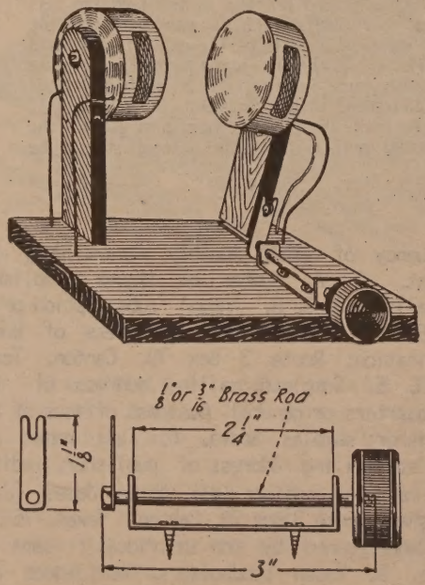
Have a block turned to fit this tubing nicely. If it is not possible to have it turned, it may be whittled. Place one of your tubes on this and mark two lines at the edge of the tubing. These lines are then marked off evenly with a compass into 25 spaces, then small brads should be lightly driven on these lines on the spaces.

Before the tube is placed on the block, however, the contact strips should be placed on the tube. These are merely strips of thin brass or copper about ¼" wide. It should be clinched on tightly, as shown in the drawing. When you are ready to wind, solder the end of your wire to one of these contacts, so that it will be covered with the winding, also solder another short piece to the other contact, and when through winding, solder the end of the wire to this short piece. The soldered joints will then be concealed.

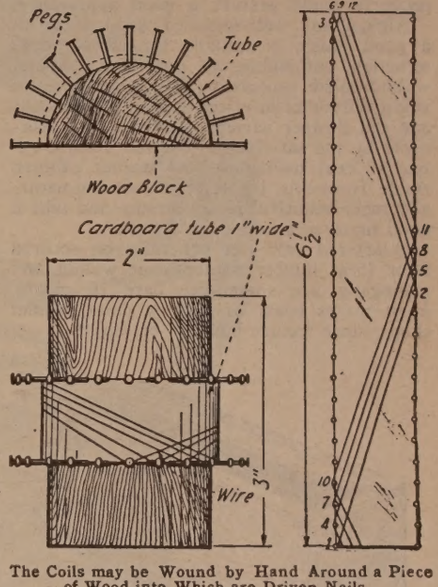
Wind according to the pattern, as shown in the drawing. Start at a peg nearest the contact and wind to the 13th peg on the opposite side, which is just half way around, and then back to the next peg ahead of the one you started from. When you have continued in this manner until all the pegs have a wire on them you will have 25 turns, or one layer, on the coil.

Use No. 24 cotton or silk-covered wire for wave-lengths up to 1,000 meters, and on the larger coils a finer wire may be used to save space; in this case as fine as No. 30 may be used. I have never seen enameled wire used on these coils.

The following number of turns have been found satisfactory on wave-lengths as given: 25 turns, up to 400 meters; 35 turns, 400 to 600 meters; 50 turns, 600 to 800 meters; 75 turns, 800 to 1,000 meters; 100 turns, 900 to 1,200 meters; 300 turns, 1,500 to 2,500 meters. Other wave-lengths may be estimated from these figures.



A Simple Type of Coupler for Home-Made Honeycomb Coils.



The Coils may be Wound by Hand Around a Piece of Wood into Which are Driven Nails.

The wave-length will depend considerably upon the size of aerial used, also the capacity of the condensers. The variable condenser on the primary should be of .0015 M. F. and should be arranged with a switch so it may be connected either in series or parallel. The secondary variable condenser should be of .001 M. F.

After the coils are wound, a cover strip will improve the appearance. This is made from thin fiberboard, but cardboard may be used. A row of diamond-shaped holes should be cut along the center of the strip. The strip is then glued on and wrapped with twine until the glue has set. The winding will project slightly over the edge of the tubing, so the cover strip should be made slightly wider than the tube. After the cover is glued on and set, remove the twine and smooth the joint in the cover with sandpaper. The coil should then be dipped in white shellac of the best grade, or better still, celluloid varnish, which can be made from the following formula:

Amyl Acetate	1 pint.
Fusel Oil (refined)	½ pint.
Benzine	¾ pint.
Wood Alcohol	¾ pint.
Castor Oil (by weight)	1 ounce.
Soluble Cotton	2 ounces.

(*Continued on page 274*)

Add chemicals in order given, soluble cotton being last. Allow to stand 12 hours and strain through cheesecloth.

After the coil has been dipped and is dry, the varnish should be scraped from the contacts and they should always be kept clean and bright. It is a good idea to mark each coil with the number of turns before varnishing.

The mounting for these coils, or, as it is sometimes called, the mechanical coupler, is quite simple as will be seen from the drawing. One coil is mounted stationary while the other is movable for the coupling. The round blocks should be turned same size as the block used in winding. The contacts are thin spring brass. A slot is cut in the side of the block and the contact fastened with a small screw and bent back over the screw after the lead wire has been soldered. It should be quite springy and project slightly from the block, which will insure good contact when the coil is slipped in place. By making the contacts an inch or more long, they will always be in contact with the coil even if it be turned one way or the other in placing it on the block.

The dimensions of the arms need not be exactly as given, but should be long enough to allow the larger coils to be used. An ordinary brass hinge is used on the movable arm; it might be mentioned here that brass screws should be used in all places, as iron screws would have some effect on the working of the coils.

Instead of using a base, the arms may be mounted directly on top of a cabinet, and the knob allowed to project over the panel, which makes a convenient position for operating. If it is desired to use three coils instead of two, it is only necessary to add another movable arm. The stationary coil should be left in the center. Flexible leads must be used on the movable coils and these should be soldered to the contacts. The knob for adjusting the coupling is not absolutely necessary, except in certain hook-ups, where the hands of the operator have a capacity effect.

Radio Cabinets

By L. M. KLINEFELTER

ONE of the greatest difficulties confronting the amateur in the building of his own radio set is, in a great many cases, the cabinet. Many a set, otherwise a model of neatness and efficiency, is housed in a case that is anything but professional in appearance.

With the thought of offering some suggestions to overcome this condition, two styles of cabinets are shown, both of which are comparatively simple to make and if properly made present a good appearance.

Almost any well-seasoned wood, if given a good finish, is suitable for cabinet construction, but mahogany, quartered oak and walnut make especially nice boxes and the slight difference in price between these woods and the cheaper varieties is more than overcome by the satisfaction derived from owning a "real mahogany" or walnut cabinet. Aside from this, the better woods are naturally more beautiful in appearance and take a good finish to a better advantage.

Quartered oak can generally be secured from local lumber dealers, but walnut and mahogany are sometimes hard to obtain. Most towns boast of one or more cabinet shops, store fixture builders or furniture repairers who carry a small supply of these woods and are willing to sell in small quantities. As ¼" to ⅜" is the usual thickness for radio cabinets, you can have inch lumber resawed, or split, thus getting two square feet for every board foot you buy. This should then be dressed on both sides to as near as you can get to ⅜". Unless you have access to a school manual training shop having power saws and planer to do this work, or some similar shop where you can have it done, it is better to buy your material already dressed to proper thickness.

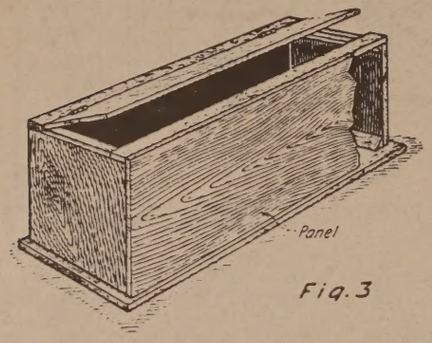


Fig. 3

The Typical Cabinet for Regenerative Receiver and Amplifier.

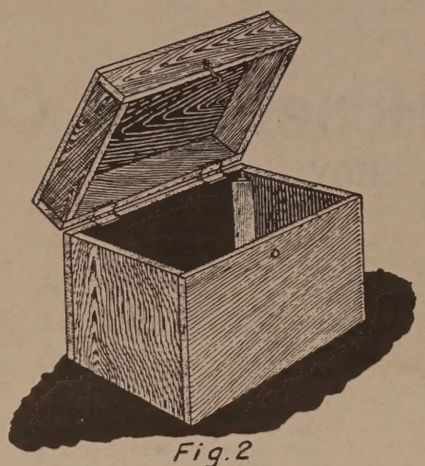


Fig. 2

For Portable Sets Such a Box Is Most Convenient.

Coming now to the construction of the cabinets. The one shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 has a hinged top and is for portable sets and instruments, such as wavemeters, while the one in Fig. 3 is of the usual front panel variety. Both are made without the use of the mitre joint, which is likely to prove troublesome to the amateur.

To make the portable box, first get out the bottom and ends. The bottom should be about 1/32" larger each way than the panel you are going to use in the box. The length of the ends will be the same as the width of the bottom. The width of the ends, which determines the inside height of the box, will depend upon the size of the instruments below the panel. Allow 1¼" for dials and ¼" for sawcut and for smoothing up and matching edges after the box is cut open.

Apply glue to the ends of the bottom, let it soak in and apply more. Then nail on the ends with ¾" or 1" brads. Now apply glue to the ends of ends in the same way and to the edges of the bottom, and nail on the front and back, which will be the same width as the ends, and whose length will be the length of the panel plus the thickness of the two ends. Be careful not to get a brad on the line where you are going to saw off the top. Glue and nail on the top and the box is made.

Now set all nailheads below the surface with a small nailset and blockplane ends of sides and top even with the surface of the box ends. With a piece of coarse sandpaper on a block, sand all over thoroughly to remove planer and other marks. While it is usually considered better practice to scrape or plane out these marks with a hand

(Continued on page 4)

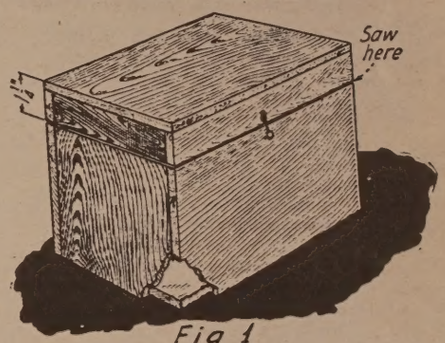


Fig 1

Showing the Details of Construction.

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Victor I

The Victor I advertised in 1909 at $25.00 was a good buy. In the same year Victor sold phonograps from $10.00 to $250.00. The Victor V with an exalted horn was constructed of quartered oak and cost $60.00. The Victor I is a favorite on which to play old disc records and savor the original recording style of Farrar's old records.

Radio Cabinets

(*Continued from page 2*)

plane, you are liable on a small box of this kind to do more damage than good, so thorough sanding with coarse sandpaper is recommended, to be followed by fine paper. All sanding should be with the grain of the wood. Corners should be rounded slightly, as they are likely to be knocked off otherwise.

After sanding the box, scribe or mark a line around it to serve as a guide by which to saw off the top. This should be far enough down to allow for the dials, as before mentioned, and also to allow for planing and smoothing up edges after it is sawed off. Be sure to see that there are no nails on the line and then saw off carefully with a fine-toothed saw. If a band saw is available it will save considerable time.

Carefully plane up the edges of both the top and bottom of the box and try to get an accurate fit on all sides. Then sand edges and you are ready to fit the hinges.

Use light brass butt hinges about 1" long by ¾" wide when open. Clamp the top and box with back edges together, as shown in Fig. 4; apply hinge as shown in Fig. 4, on the right. Mark and cut out for hinge as shown at the left of the same figure. Use care in locating and fitting hinges, as they will have much to do with the appearance of the finished box. If it is necessary to move the hinges, plug up screw holes with match-sticks before starting screws in new position.

Small triangular strips may be put in the corners of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, both to strengthen the box and to support the panel and receive the screws that hold it down. These strips should be glued in and need not be nailed, if they fit well in the corner and if good glue is used.

You are now ready for the finish, which will depend upon the wood used to a large extent. If mahogany, the best results will be obtained by the use of a water stain. These stains can be had from various firms on the market.

Antique mahogany water stain is a beautiful reddish brown stain and one ounce will make a quart of stain.

As water stains lift the grain of the wood, it is best before staining to go over the

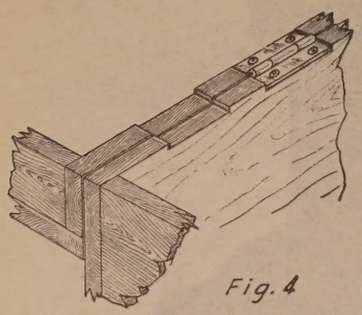

Fig. 4

How to Mount Hinges on a Cabinet.

box with clear water, applied with a brush or with cotton waste. When dry rub down with fine sandpaper to smooth down the raised grain and stain with the water stain, mixed in the proportion of one ounce to one quart of water. If you prefer to use oil or spirit stain, you will not need to give the box the preliminary water treatment, as these stains do not raise the grain. They do not as a rule give quite as beautiful or lasting colors as the water stains, however, and are more expensive.

To present a good appearance, mahogany must be filled. Buy a pound can of dark filler, or if this is not to be had, get light filler and color with burnt umber to a dark brown. Thin the filler with turpentine to the consistency of thick cream, and brush it over the outside of your box, rubbing well into the pores. Don't worry about how it looks, just smear it on thoroughly. In a few minutes when the surface of the filler dries out and becomes dull, rub off with shavings or burlap, rubbing across the grain so as not to lift the filler from the pores of the wood. Then moisten a soft cloth with turpentine and go over the surface lightly to clean off thoroughly all filler except that in the pores of the wood, as filler left on the surface of the wood will give a muddy appearance when finished.

After the filler has thoroughly dried, go over the box, both inside and out, with a light coat of orange, thinned with about an equal quantity of wood or denatured alcohol. The shellac will bring out the color that you may expect in the finished cabinet, so you can now mix putty to match this color for the nail holes. Get a little red lead and burnt umbre mixed in oil and mix these into a small piece of putty until its color matches that of the cabinet. Fill the nail holes carefully with this. If the putty is mixed properly before the box is shellacked it will probably be a different color from the wood after shellacking. If the putty is too hard, soften with a drop of linseed oil, and if it becomes too soft while mixing, add a little whiting or crushed and powdered chalk.

After the shellac has dried for three or more hours rub down the outside of the box lightly with No. 0 steel wool. Rub only with the grain and be careful not to cut through the shellac at the corners. Dust the box off thoroughly and you will be ready for your first coat of varnish. In order to do a good job of varnishing it is necessary that everything be clean and as free as possible from dust and dirt. Clean the box by going over it with a lintless rag having a little varnish squeezed into it. This will pick up every particle of dust on the surface. Be sure the brush is clean. Pour the varnish through a clean cloth into a clean bowl and keep it covered when not in use. Go over the outside of the box with varnish, brushing it out thoroughly, and applying just as little as you can to cover the surface. Several thin coats of varnish are much better than one heavy one, for if put on too heavily, the varnish will run and will not dry well. Any high-grade light furniture varnish, such as Pratt and Lambert's No. 38, can be used. Give the varnish plenty of time to dry, not less than 24 hours, and if you find it is not thoroughly dry in that time, wait until it is, if it takes a week. Atmospheric conditions and the season of the year will influence the drying of varnish.

When dry, rub down thoroughly with steel wool, as directed after shellacking. This cuts down all small irregularities on the surface and evens it up. Dust off thoroughly and varnish again. When this is dry cut down with steel wool as before. If the surface is now perfectly smooth without depressions from the pores of the wood, enough varnish has been applied. Otherwise give it another coat and rub down again with steel wool. Follow this with a thorough rubbing with pumice stone and oil; powdered pumice stone can be purchased at any drug store. Dip a wad of cotton waste or soft rags in linseed oil and then dip in the powdered pumice and rub on the box. Rub only with the grain, not in circles, and be careful not to cut through the varnish at the edges. When the box has been rubbed sufficiently it will have a smooth uniform surface, but will not have a high polish. If a polish is desired, follow the pumice with rotton stone and oil, and rub until the desired polish is obtained, after which clean the box off thoroughly with a soft rag.

If your cabinet is of walnut, omit staining, but apply the dark filler, shellac and varnish as for mahogany.

If oak is used and a light finish is desired, finish the same as walnut. The dark filler will stain the wood enough to give a pleasing appearance. If a dark finish is wanted use brown or weathered oak stain, depending on color desired, and complete finishing same as for mahogany or walnut. A simple and rather attractive stained finish is obtained by applying mission oak oil stain and rubbing down with cotton waste or rags. Fill nail holes with black putty made by mixing putty and lampblack. This finish may be left without further treatment, or may be given one or two coats of thin shellac. Do not use filler, as the open pores are a feature of this finish.

The cabinet shown in Fig. 3 is of the usual front panel variety. First nail the ends to the back, then to the bottom. The bottom should overlap all around about ¼". The box will present a good appearance if it is made about ⅛" shorter and 1/16" less in height than the panel, which will project slightly all around. Nail and glue the strip across the front of top and glue in corner strips. Hinge back strip and top together before fastening down back strip.

Sanding and finishing will be as already described.

Guglielmo Marconi

ON December 12, 1929, Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, who sent the first wireless message across the Atlantic twenty-eight years ago, spoke into a microphone in London and his voice was heard throughout the United States. Graham McNamee, in New York, introduced Marconi to American listeners.

Engineers of the National Broadcasting Company and the Radio Corporation of America were successful in picking up a short-wave broadcast from Station G-5SW, at Chelmsford, England, of Marconi's voice, and it was rebroadcast through a chain of forty-six stations extending as far west as Denver. The short-wave signals were picked up at Riverhead, Long Island, and then routed to the New York NBC studios and the network. The rebroadcast was the sixth successful attempt of this organization to rebroadcast a program from abroad. WEAF and WJZ were the New York outlets.

Following is Senatore Marconi's address delivered from the London studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation and rebroadcast in the United States by the National Broadcasting Company.

THE EDITORS

IT gives me very great pleasure to recount to Americans through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation my experiences at the time when I first attempted and, indeed, successfully, to send radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean twenty-eight years ago, almost to the very hour.

From the time of my earliest experiments I had always held the belief, almost amounting to an intuition, that radio signals would some day be regularly sent across the greatest distances on earth, and I felt convinced that trans-Atlantic radio telegraphy would be feasible.

Very naturally I realized that my first endeavor must be directed to prove that an electric wave could be sent right across the Atlantic and detected on the other side.

What was at that time a most powerful wireless station was built at Poldhu in England for this purpose and an antenna system was constructed, supported by a ring of twenty masts, each about two hundred feet high. In the design and construction of the Poldhu station I was assisted by Sir Ambrose Fleming, Mr. R. N. Vyvyan and Mr. W. S. Entwisle.

Another similar station was erected at Cape Cod in Massachusetts. By the end of August, 1901, the erection of the masts was nearly completed when a terrific gale swept the English coasts, with the result that the masts were blown down and the whole construction wrecked. I was naturally extremely disappointed at this unforeseen accident, and for some days had visions of my test having to be postponed for several months or longer, but eventually decided that it might be possible to make a preliminary trial with a simpler aerial attached to a stay stretched between two masts 170 feet high and consisting of sixty almost vertical wires. By the time this aerial was erected another unfortunate accident, also caused by a gale, occurred in America, destroying the antenna system of the Cape Cod station.

I then decided, notwithstanding this further setback, to carry out experiments to Newfoundland with an aerial supported by a balloon or kite, as it was clearly impossible at that time of the year, owing to the wintry conditions and the shortness of the time at our disposal, to erect high masts to support the receiving aerial. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1900, I sailed from Liverpool accompanied by my two technical assistants, Mr. G. S. Kemp and Mr. P. W. Paget.

We landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Friday, December the sixth, and before beginning operations I visited the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Bond, and other members of the Newfoundland government, who promised me their heartiest co-operation in order to facilitate my work. After taking a look round at the various sites, I considered that the best one was to be found on Signal Hill, a lofty eminence overlooking the harbor. On the top of this hill was a small plateau which I thought suitable for flying either balloons or kites. On a crag of this plateau rose the Cabot Memorial Tower and close to (*Continued on page* 5)

MARCONI

it was an old military barracks. It was in a room of this building that I set up my receiving apparatus in preparation for the great experiment.

On Monday, December 9th, barely three days after my arrival, I and my assistants began work on Signal Hill. The weather was very bad and very cold. On the Tuesday we flew a kite with 600 feet of antenna wire as a preliminary test, and on the Wednesday we had inflated one of our small balloons, which made its first ascent during the morning. Owing, however, to the strength of the wind, the balloon soon broke away and disappeared in the mist. I then concluded that perhaps kites would answer better, and decided to use them for the crucial test.

I had arranged with my assistants in Cornwall to send a series of "S's" at a prearranged speed during certain hours of the day. I chose the letter "S" because it was easy to transmit, and with the very primitive apparatus used at Poldhu I was afraid that the transmisison of other Morse signals, which included dashes, might perhaps cause too much strain on it and break it down. Mr. Entwisle, Mr. George and Mr. Taylor were in charge of the English station at Poldhu during the transmission of signals to Newfoundland.

On the morning of Thursday, the twelfth of December, the critical moment for which I had been working for so long at last arrived, and, in spite of the gale raging, we managed to fly a kite carrying an antenna wire some 400 feet long. I was at last on the point of putting the correctness of my belief to the test! Up to then I had nearly always used a receiving arrangement including a coherer, which recorded automatically signals through a relay and a Morse instrument. I decided in this instance to use also a telephone connected to a self-restoring coherer, the human ear being far more sensitive than the recorder.

Suddenly, at about half-past twelve, a succession of three faint clicks on the telephone, corresponding to the three dots of the letter S, sounded several times in my ear, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

I asked my assistant, Mr. Kemp, for corroboration if he had heard anything. He had, in fact, heard the same signals that I had.

I then knew that I had been justified in my anticipations. The electric waves which were being sent out into space from Poldhu had traversed the Atlantic, unimpeded by the curvature of the earth which so many considered to be a fatal obstacle, and they were now audible in my receiver in Newfoundland!

I then felt for the first time absolutely certain that the day when I should be able to send messages without wires or cables across the Atlantic and across other oceans and, perhaps, continents, was not far distant. The then enormous distance, for radio, of 1,700 miles had been successfully bridged.

On the following day the signals were again heard, though not quite as distinctly. However, there was no further doubt possible that the experiment had succeeded.

The result was much more than the mere successful realization of an experiment. It was a discovery which proved that, contrary to the general belief, radio signals could travel over such great distances as those separating Europe from America and it constituted, as Sir Oliver Lodge has stated, an epoch in history.

It must be remembered that at that time there was no suggestion of the existence of the Heaviside-Kennelly layer, nor of the reflection of electric waves from the higher regions of the atmosphere. The instruments we had at our disposal were very crude compared with those we have today. We had no valves or tubes, no amplifiers, no sensitive superheterodyne sets, no directional transmitters and receivers, and no means of making continuous waves. All we had for transmitting was the means of making crude damped waves by means of irregular spark discharges. The receivers that were then employed were insensitive as compared with those of the present day.

Following the success of the test I was promptly notified by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that, as they had the exclusive right to construct and operate stations for telegraphic communication between Newfoundland and places outside that colony, the work upon which I was engaged was a violation of their rights. I was asked to give an immediate promise not to proceed with my experiments and to remove my apparatus or legal proceedings would be taken. I was absolutely astounded by this communication, which, however, at least gave me the satisfaction of knowing that one of the great cable companies not only believed in my success but feared the competition of radio trans-Atlantic communication.

I mention this to show why my experiments in Newfoundland were thus cut short. When, however, the reason became known, I received a very cordial invitation from the government of Canada to erect a station in Nova Scotia, an offer which I gladly accepted.

The announcement that I had succeeded in transmitting radio signals across the Atlantic was received with scepticism by

(Continued on page 6)

THE WORLD'S
FIRST FULLTIME
RADIO ANNOUNCER
by
RAY POINDEXTER

Harold W. Arlin, KDKA, Pittsburgh, the world's first fulltime radio announcer

Harold W. Arlin was an electrical engineer working as a time study supervisor in the manufacturring division of Westinghouse Electric in East Pittsburg, and it was only natural that he wanted to observe the operation of the company's latest innovation. He was twenty-five at the time and thought that he was established vocationally.

He had been born in La Harpe, Illinois, had moved with his parents to Carthage, Missouri, at the age of four, and had attended a two-room elementary school, Carthage High School, and the University of Kansas.

The Westinghouse Company had put KDKA on the air the night of November 2, 1920, After Dr. Frank

(Continued on page 7)

MARCONI

most scientists, principally in Europe. The same thing cannot be said of American electrical engineers, for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was the first technical and scientific body which believed in me and my statement of having received signals across the Atlantic Ocean. It was the first distinguished and authoritative society enthusiastically to celebrate the event and to extend to me its generous support and valuable encouragement. It celebrated the occasion by a dinner given to me in New York, at which most distinguished American scientists took part, including men whose names were and still are household words in electrical science, such as Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, Professor Elihu Thomson, Dr. Steinmetz, Dr. Michael Pupin, Mr. Frank Sprague, and many others. In less than three months from the date of the tests to Newfoundland these long-distance results were more than confirmed by experiments carried out by myself on the S.S. Philadelphia of the American Line.

Spanning great distances is now child's play compared with what it was then. The 1-beam projector and other commercial radio telegraph and telephone stations are now exchanging daily hundreds of thousands of words between distant parts of the earth. Wireless telephony over world-wide distances is now a reality, together with transmission of pictures, and the day is approaching when television will also be a commonplace. It may even be that the transmission of power over moderate distance may be developed in the not far distant future. I must leave to your imaginations the uses which can be made of these new powers. They will probably be as wonderful as anything which we have experienced so far.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Paget are with me at the microphone today while I am addressing you, and I wish to send my most cordial greetings to all those interested in radio in America (I feel sure they form the majority of the American people) and to all my friends at the other side of the Atlantic.

Regenerative

BY

William E. Hemrick

A regenerative receiver when properly regenerating is one of the most selective receivers known. It is more selective the more you are able to regenerate. If a very large antenna is used it is difficult to regenerate much, in fact, it may not be possible to regenerate at all, due to the long antenna, the moment you begain regenerating by using the tickler coil or plate variometer the set begins to squeal.

Long antenna means small regeneration and little selectivity, for you cannot employ the very feature of the receiver which gives it its selective qualities, regeneration. With a short antenna it is possible to use considerable regeneration before the squealing point is reached, thus the set is extremely selective on a short antenna, due to the ability to regenerate and bring its selective properties into play.

Why is a short antenna better then a long antenna? A regenerative receiver is more sensitive to low signal voltages, that is, it will amplify low signal voltages considerably more than it will high signal voltages.

Although the long antenna will bring in a large signal voltage it will not be amplified much. Whereas the short antenna's low signal voltage may be amplified many times and thus bring the ultimate signal intensity above that of a long antenna.

Weak signal from a short antenna is considerably amplified by the regeneration of the set. Use a short antenna if your set is the regenerative type, and regenerate as much as possible. You will not have as much trouble with interference and the signals will be considerable louder.

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MASKING DECALS AND NAMEPLATES

Ben Creamer

The difficulty of spray painting around decals and nameplates can be overcome not only by tape but by art maskoid.

Art maskoid is applied with a pen or brush --extra suitable for fine detail. Brushes should first be wetted and soaped before dipping in art maskoid.

Allow to dry (approx. 5 min.) then spray over the maskoid. Remove by peeling or rubbing away with soft eraser.

Commercial art outlets are the best sources to buy the art maskoid. A large mail order outlet for art supplies is Dick Blick, P. O. Box 1267, Galesburg, Il. 61401.

I used the art maskoid to protect the decal when I was refinishing the bell on my Music Master horn Speaker.

Conrad, their assistant chief engineer, had received considerable recognition with his broadcasts over amateur station 8XK. KDKA was the nation's first regularly licensed commercial station with a regular program schedule. The opening night feature was the broadcasting of returns of the Harding-Cox presidential election. During the following nights, the station had no regular announcers. Members of the company's publicity department filled in on the air.

Harold Arlin went up to KDKA's small transmitter penthouse on top of the plant. During a recent telephone conversation from his home in Mansfield, Ohio, still strong-voiced at seventy-eight, he related details of his visit:

"I went more or less through curiosity and found out they were looking for an announcer. They wanted to know if I wanted to try out. I said, "Yeah." I thought maybe I'd do this for a week or two, and it ended up I was there about five years."

Arlin "tried out" on the air in contrast to the off-the-air audition methods of today. "Actually, we didn't think much about technique," he said in his conversation. "We didn't realize that we were starting something that would expand and grow like radio did. The first thing we had was the broadcast of phonograph records and the announcing of baseball scores. Then we started bringing artists (musicians) out from Pittsburgh. And then there were speakers."

For about six months, KDKA didn't have a regular studio. Records were played from the transmitter room, and remote broadcasts were carried from such places as churches, theatres and hotels. In mid-May of 1921, the decision was made to include live programs from a studio. The plant auditorium was used at first, but its acoustics were not suitable for the desired quality. Next, a tent was pitched on the roof beside the penthouse where the equipment was located. This arrangement was satisfactory until an autumn wind toppled it. Although the canvas structure served well for the purpose of resonant sound, there were problems. A freight train passed at 8:30 each night, and its whistle became a part of the KDKA program at that time. On one occasion, a popular tenor almost swallowed an insect while his mouth was wide open for a high note. His remarks were not suitable for broadcast, and the operator quickly shut the station down.

Much about radio acoustics was learned from the use of the tent studio. Engineers utilized drapes and sound board to the best advantage in a new indoor studio that was put into use October 1, 1921. Even this facility was not an absolute guarantee against on-the-air mishaps. Announcer Arlin was reading baseball scores one night when a dog ran through the studio, knocking over the microphone, upsetting copy, and adding barking sound effects to the broadcast.

Because Arlin was the original fulltime announcer, he is credited with many "firsts." He did the first broadcast of a major league baseball game, describing the contest between the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Philadelpha Phillies in August 1921. He had followed baseball as a fan and possessed a good working knowledge of the game. The play-by-play broadcasting of college football was added to the list of firsts with the opening game of the season between Pitt and West Virginia in 1921. His second football broadcast, which matched Pitt and Nebraska, is even more memorable to him. "I got a little excited and yelled into the microphone so loud that it knocked the needle off the modulation meter, and we were off the air for several minutes," he said.

Mike fright was very common among guest performers and speakers. Arlin stated, "I found out that a lot of famous actors and actresses didn't have the inspiration they got from a visible audience, and they were just lost at the microphone." Once a newspaper reporter brought Babe Ruth to the studio while the Yankees were in town for an exhibition game. "He had written a little speech for Babe," Arlin recounted. "I introduced Babe and he got cold feet. I took it and read it myself. I received a lot of letters telling me what a wonderful voice Babe had."

Arlin had no such problem with Will Rogers. The cowboy humorist took a copy of the Pittsburg Sun and talked for fifteen or twenty minutes about the news headlines. He mentioned that there had been another mail robbery and added that this type of criminal act had not happened during the tenure of the preceding postmaster general. When asked by Arlin how he accounted for that, Rogers answered, "Well, no one knew when the mail was coming through."

Other celebrities introduced by Arlin on KDKA included William Jennings Bryan, Marshall Foch, David Lloyd George, Lillian Gish and Herbert Hoover.

In 1924, Arlin received the most votes in a contest to select the world's most popular announcer. Since KDKA's shortwave broadcasts were heard on several continents, a British newspaper called him "the best known voice in Europe."

After being on the air almost every night for about five years, Arlin accepted an offer to head up a department of the Westinghouse plant in Mansfield. He has been very active in school and civic affairs of the city. He served as president of the Board of Education for sixteen years. Arlin Field was named for him after he spearheaded a drive for construction of the stadium. He has also held the office of district governor of Rotary International. Since his retirement in 1961, he has visited every continent.

His retirement period was climaxed in 1972 (fifty-one years after his initial major league broadcast) when he was invited to announce a couple of innings of a Pittsburgh game in which his grandson was a pitcher for the San Diego Padres. He is still invited to other special occasions.

Arlin enjoys quoting a basketball coach who was at the University of Kansas during his student days: "You start to get old when it takes you longer to rest than it did to get tired." If Harold W. Arlin has reached that point in life, his telephone voice and personality do not reflect it.

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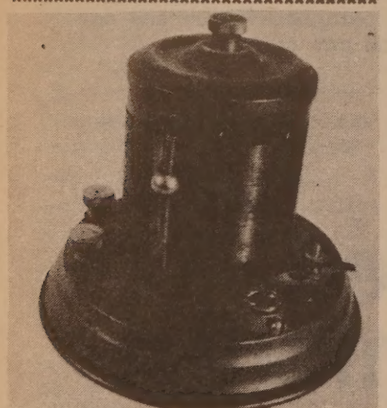

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RADIOLA 60 wood cover $10; Radiola 60 foot $3; A.K. 37 power supply $5; A.K. 37 coils (3) $5; RCA 5T chassis $15; Zenith mod 5-R-312 wooden radio, no push button knobs, $15; Columbia Grafanola motor, turntable and crank $25; (5)nickel plated phonograph tone arms and tone arms supports $50; A.K. 42 chassis $15; Truetone model D2021 radio $25; W.E. 202 telephone (non-dial) all original $75; rca6BT chassis and speaker $15; Crosley model 506 wood radio (as-is) $20; Silvertone 6142 speaker (mint) $15; Crosley model 616 cabinet fair condition, $5; Stewart Warner 01-6D1 escutcheon and dial glass UPS extra. —— Jeff Gentry, 708 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, VA 22901. (804) 295-1841.

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* N B C RADIO CHIMES complete with mallet. $375. firm. Please call (516) 742-0979 days.

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* STROMBERG - CARLSON MODEL 68 POWER SUPPLY (console) $20.00; N.O.S. Philco station tabs for automatic tuning rec., part # 27-5626 $15.00; Majestic model 200 chassis (console) no tubes, $20.00; Zenith model 6G001Y portable radio, good condition, $15.00; RCA Radiola 100A bottom cover $5.00; A.K. model 42 power supply $20.00; Philco tombstone radio needs refinishing, lights up but does not play $50.00; Newcomb- Hawley model 83 speaker $50.00; RCA model 64F3 dial glass, "2 X 10" $3.00; Edison morning glory horn $85.00; 1920's steel hotel wall phone, original finish, very fine condition $125.00; (5) old Victrola motors, need main springs, no cranks $50.00; Pathe Concert reproducer for (console) $45.00; —— Shipping extra —— Jeff Gentry, 708 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 (804) 295-1841.

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THE VINTAGE RADIO FOUNDATION - - - are you a member? - if not, get full information from Jim Lanphear, 4062 Oak Point Ct., Hayward, CA — 94542.

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FOR SALE: RADIO RELATED TIE CLASPS & lapel pins, send a L.S.A.S.E., I also buy old wooden clocks; Michael S. Sabodish, Sr., 11 - A Matawan Avenue, Cliffwood, NJ 07721.

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NATIONAL HRO. Older pin-type tubes. Rack mount. With six coil sets (not continuous). Fair shape. $95; RME 69, rack mount (no cabinet) fair/good $95; Two meter composite AM transceiver. Works! $15; One WE 101D tube. Good filament. $20.- Paul C. Crum, W9LC, 6272 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago, IL 60646. (312) 282-3033.

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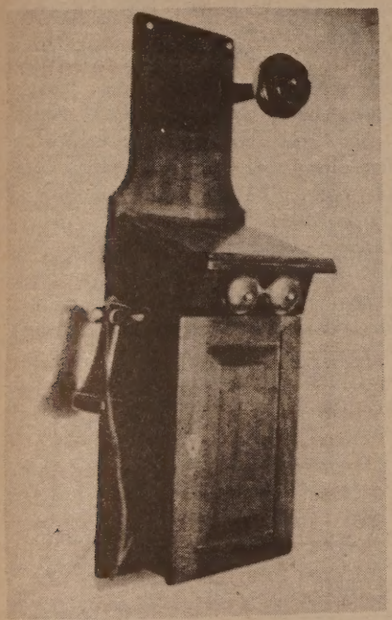

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SEND LARGE SASE for list of radios., Donald Juleen, 6252 Ledge Road, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235.

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* HALLICRAFTER SALE — S-15 SKY CHALLENGER (1936) nine tube superhet with copy of instruction sheet and schematic— all original except cabinet is home brew; Two- (as a lot) S41G Skyrider Jrs. (1946) all original, one dial is badly faded; S38C (1955) all original, very clean with copy of manual; HT 18 (1946) 4 watt VFO 30 thru 10 with NBFM, all original, front panel, very good, case missing; SX105 (1958) ten tube VHF (152-173 megahertz) FM receiver— all original good condition. Offers please, or what do you have to trade? Parker, W1YG, 87 Cove Road, Lyme, CT 06371. (203) 434-7783.

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FOR SALE — PHILCO

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PHILCO CATHEDRAL RADIO, model 37-61, transistorized circuit, $100.00 — Charles D'Alessio, 136 Changebridge Road, Unit K4, Montville, NJ 07045.

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M. N. BEITMAN'S RADIO MANUALS, 1940 - 1941 - 1942 - 1946 - 1947 — $7.50 each. V.G. ——— QST'S FULL YEAR 1941 - $3.00 each ——— RADIO HANDBOOK BY I.C.S. - 514 PAGES - 1924 WITH DUST COVER. Exc. $10.00. Shipping extra. ——— Al Warren, Box 279 - Church Street, Waverly, PA 18471. (717) 587-2405.

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SCHEMATICS: 1920-1960. RADIO/TV CANADIAN/ELECTRONIC ORGAN/PA/MISC. Schematics are $3.50 plus postage. SASE for quotes on factory manuals. Your satisfaction or money refunded. 1924-1932 Atwater Kent electrical values: 22 pages — $4.00 ppd. 1931-1932 Philco electrical values: — $2.50 ppd. —— Alton Bowman, 4172 East Avenue, RD 2, Canandaigua, NY - 14424.

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FOR SALE. — PARTS, TUBES, MISC RADIO ITEMS, SURPLUS, HAVE LIST. NO SASE REQUIRED, MUST DISPOSE OF. REASONABLE GIVE AWAY PRICES. K4UUZ, R. OLMSTED, 608 W. THOMPSON LANE, MURFREESBORO, TN 37129.

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FOR SALE — SONY

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FOR SALE — SCOTT

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E. H. SCOTT 19 TUBE NN134. 802 SPEAKER. POWER AMPLIFIER CHASSIS. NO CAB. MORE INFO. SASE AND $1.00 FOR PHOTOS. RUSS OLMSTED, 608 W. THOMPSON LANE, MURFREESBORO, TN 37129 (615) 893-5344.

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ALLWAVE 12 IN NAPIER CONSOLE CABINET, GOOD UNRESTORED CONDITION, CABINET NEEDS MINOR VENEER REPAIR, TUBE COVERS AND COIL CANS NEED RE-CHROMED. TRADE FOR BEST OFFER OF 1940'S JUKEBOXES AND/OR PRE 1941 SLOT MACHINES. ALVIN HECKARD, RD1, BOX 88, LEWISTOWN, PA 17044.

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FOR SALE — STEWART WARNER

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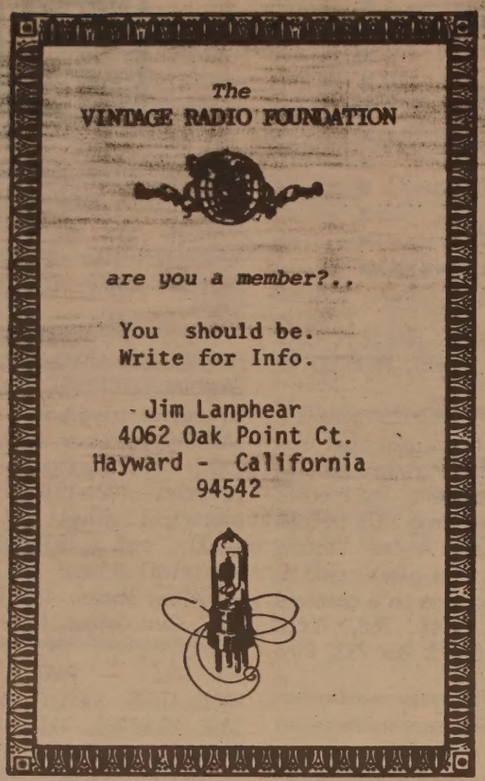
STEWART WARNER TABLE RADIO MODEL



A72T3 - WOOD CABINET - ART DECO SLIDE RULE DIAL - AM - FM — 8 3/4" HIGH X 14 3/4" WIDE — WORKS OK. V.G. $35.00 —— Al Warren, Box 279 — Church Street, Waverly, PA 18471. (717) 587-2405. Shipping extra.

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FOR SALE — TUBES, PARTS, ETC.

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nov 89
NEW AND USED TUBES, Electrolytic capacitors, cone speakers, send SASE for lists. C. Elmer Nelson, 11 S. Church Street, Princeton, IL 61356.

****

ELECTRON TUBES for sale, receiving, transmitting, military, obsolete —— large inventory, FAST delivery —— — Daily Electronics, P. O. Box 5029, Compton, CA 90224.

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* DEALER RETIRING! TV TEST EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Some new old stock tubes — no tube list — must send large SASE for test equipment — list and include tube needs — will respond with price —— MAURER TV, 29 S. 4TH ST., LEBANON, PA 17042.

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TELEVISIONS

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RCA CT-100 FIRST PRODUCTION COLOR TV set —— beautifully restored cabinet and meticulously restored electronics with a great 15" color picture like 34 years ago (1954). An opportunity is now to own a unique electronic invention of the century. SASE and $1.00 for photo. Bill Russell, 3236 Laurel Canyon, Santa Barbara, CA 93105. (805) 682-8115. Accepting offers through March 1988 (min. bid $2,500 or $3,500 sold outright.)

****

RCA TV Model 8PT7010 in red metal case in working condition. Included second set same model for parts. Make offer. John Schellkopf, 1344 Goucher Street, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

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FOR SALE — ZENITH

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ZENITH TABLE RADIO MODEL 6D2615 — WOOD CABINET — DOME TOP — 9" HIGH X 14 1/4" WIDE V.G. $75.00 —— Al Warren, Box 279 - Church Street, Waverly, PA 18471. (717) 587-2405. Shipping extra.

****

I HAVE A CHASSIS for a Zenith 5801 console with 8 1/2" black dial, with tubes. $20.00 and UPS. H. F. Brammell, Box 319, Americus, KS 66835.

****

THE CABINET IS IN MINT CONDITION and the radio plays. It is a Zenith 12 tube superhetrodyne with a tuning range 540-18400 kyc., chassis 1204-A. Marshall T. Bond, 8713 Linkfair lane, Houston, TX 77025. (713) 668-0029.

****

FOR SALE: 1940'S VINTAGE ZENITH CONSOLE radio and phonograph. Cabinet is in excellent condition. $250.00 — Call (815) 838-5398. 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. c.s.t. Dick Stauss, Rt. 1 Box 399, Lockport, IL 60441.

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TRADE —— ATWATER KENT

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TRADE: I HAVE A NICE A-K 10 "breadboard" with horn speaker for trade for a Collins bakelite panel amateur transmitter. Also need schematic for a Collins 32G transmitter. Parker, W1YG, 87 Cove Road, Lyme, CT 06371.

****

WANTED —— ATWATER KENT

FOR MODEL 812 receiver, original factory service data, any other information, power transformer, Tune-A-Lite lamp. B. T. Wooters, W5KSO, 8303 E. Mansfield Avenue, Denver, CO 80237. (303) 770-5314.

WANTED —— GENERAL RADIO

ALWAYS INTERESTED in older General Radio test equipment and components. Frederick G. Suffield, 817 West Fir, SEQUIM, WA 98382. (206) 683-6482.

WANTED —— GENERAL (mixed)

TOP LID AND LABEL FOR AIR-WAY TYPE "F". ALSO WANT CLEAN FEDERAL JR. CRYSTAL SET. WADE, 657 14TH AVENUE, PROSPECT PARK, PA 19026.

W.E. 14A AMPLIFIER. An "A" and "B" battery eliminator. Manufactured by Radio Research Company to replace battery tubes, such as 201A, etc. with 226 and 227 tubes. It had a 280 rectifier and a 210 amplifier. —— Tad Drogoski, 507 Coal Valley Road, Clairton, PA 15025.

(1) WWI EQUIPMENT (2) 01A tubes; Magnavox, yellow, blue and rainbow. (3) Fancy, unusual horn speakers. (4) Early galvanometers and medical instruments using them. (5) X-ray equipment and books, pre 1925. (6) Unusual portables. —— Have some items to trade or for sale. —— Mel Rosenthal, 5 The Strand, New Castle, DE 19720

RCA RADIOLAS VII AND VIIB. WILL PAY UP TO $1,000 FOR EACH IN GOOD CONDITION; RIDERS 1929 TROUBLESHOOTER'S MANUAL; PARTS FOR ZANEY GILL, SPARTON MODEL 15, ERLA MODEL 55, GREBE SYNCHROPHASE; POWER TRANSFORMER FOR ZENITH 8S463; AK MODEL 24 DELUXE; AK LITERATURE AND ADVERTIZING. RAYMOND THOMPSON, 7422 CHERRY TREE DRIVE, FULTON, MD 20759.

GERMAN AND JAPANESE, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY RADIOS WANTED. BILL MOORE, 1005 FIELDSTONE CT., HSV, AL 35803. (205) 880-1207.

ELECTRON TUBES - ALL KINDS - ALL QUANITIES - CONTACT: CHARLIE DRIPPS, 4331 MAXSON ROAD, EL MONTE, CA 91732. (818) 444-7079 FAX (818) 444-6863.

* INDEX FOR RIDERS AUTO RADIO VOL'S 1 AND 2. GERNSBACK OFFICIAL RADIO SERVICE MANUALS VOLUME 5, 6, INDEX. ANY PHILCO CATHEDRAL CABINETS OR UNRESTORED SETS. ANY JUKEBOX PARTS OR LITERATURE. INFORMATION ON AN ELECTRONICS MEASUREMENT CORP. MODEL 502 SIGNAL GENERATOR. BUICK TRANSISTOR RADIO. ANY TROY RADIO. CABINET FOR PILOT TV-37 TV SET. 3KP4 CRT. CAR RADIO SERVICE MANUALS AND PARTS BOOKS. NEW 600V CAPACITORS IN BULK LOTS. 50/30 MFD - 150 V ELECTROLYTICS. REPLACEMENT OR FACTORY SNT., RF, IF COILS IN BOX LOTS. MEISNER COIL CATALOG GIVING INTERCHANGE FROM MFG. PART NUMBER TO MEISNER NUMBER. PHILCO 70 DIAL ESCUTCHEON (BEZEL) TUBE SHIELD. ALVIN HECKARD, RD 1, BOX 88, LEWISTOWN, PA 17044.

* VICTOR THERAMIN., Complete if possible. Also power mains unit, as used in the 1926 Brunswick Panatrope/ with Radiola console PR148C or PR138. Herald horn for 1924. Amplion number AR-15t, Amplion number AR-45. George Anglin, 938 E. Prince Road, Tucson, AZ 85719. (602) 887-2899.

* WANTED BY COLLECTOR/ RESTORER OLD AMATEUR TRANSMITTERS WITH BAKELITE PANELS AND SQUARE MOUNTED METERS; MILITARY TYPE TV-2 TUBE CHECKER. PARKER, W1YG, 87 COVE ROAD, LYME, CT 06371. (203) 434-7783.

* SET OF KNOBS for Philco model 7T (page 124 F.O.S.) or Philco model 38-4. Conrad Spivey, 6226 S. Inwood, Shreveport, LA 71119. (318) 635-9056.

* 1. BATTERY BOX FOR GREBE SYNCROPHASE MU1 —— 2. BLUE NEUTROWOUND RADIO. FRED SCHULTZ,

1246 LINCOLNWAY S., LIGONIER, IN 46767. (219) 894-3092.

HOLTON ALTO Saxophone made in the 1920's. Must have at least a 5" diameter bell, gold or silver! Write to:: Saxophone, P. O. Box 773, Wausau, WI 54402.

FRONT DOOR of AK Kiel table. Also want 16mm sound print of 3 stooges, "A Plumbing We Will Go." Jim Baker, 704 Medway Road, Hagerstown, MD 21740-4130.

WANTED — GLOBE TROTTER

1946-1948 RCA "GLOBE-TROTTE2 AM portable radios. Must be in perfect working condition. Models 8BX6 and 66BX. Also original owner's manual for same. —— Mike Hanke, 1036 South 15th Avenue, Wausau, WI 54401.

WANTED — GLORITONE

CHASSIS for U. S. Gloritone cathedral radio, model 99A. Let me know what you have, price, etc. L. O. Evans, Sr., 202 Dianne Street, West Monroe, LA 71292.

WANTED —— HALLICRAFTERS

HALLICRAFTERS SHORT model SX42. Call (312) 961-7737. Rich.

FOR SX-15 SKY CHALLENGER — original owner/ operator manual, any service information. B. T. Wooters, W5KSO, 8303 E. Mansfield Avenue, Denver, CO 80237. (303) 770-5314.

WANTED —— LITERATURE

QST-S FOR 1916 AND 1917 — R. ARROWSMITH, W4JNN, 3505 WOODBURN ROAD, ANNANDALE, VA 22003. (703) 560-7161.

RIDERS #1 TELEVISION SERVICE MANUAL AND RIDERS #2 RADIO SERVICE MANUAL. JIM CORIO, P.O. BOX 233, BLAWENBURG, NJ 08504.

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* OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS OR SCHEMATICS for the following. Electro Battery Eliminator, models F and P; Atwater Kent B power unit, model R; Instructograph code instructor; the Ferret test speaker model 721, manufactured by Coast Electronics; Sprague Tel-ohmike model TO-4 capacitor analyzer; Superior Genometer model TV-50 A; —— Tube Testers: pre c:sl development mdl III - Precision mdl. 10 - 12. Navsh:ps Tech. manual 93883 PLS. 6-24; Standardyne Radio, Standard Radio Corp.; RCA mdl. 64E3 superhet... FOR SALE: Riders volumes 6, 7, 8, 12. Walt White, 4203 Hookheath, El Paso, TX 79922. Tel: (915) 584-4744.

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* RADIO NEWS MAGAZINES: 1923; all except August and November, 1924; need March, April, May, June and September, 1925; need January, February, March, April and July 1926; all except January, February, April and October 1927; all except June, July, August, November and December 1928; need October, November and December 1929; all except March, June and September 1930; need December only. Have a few duplicates for trade. Send your lowest price and condition to —— Jim Fred, R 1, Box 41, Cutler, IN 46920.

WANTED —— NATIONAL

FOR NATIONAL HRO-50T receiver, original owner/ operator manual, CXO 100/1000 kc. xtal. calib., NBFM-50 adapter, SOJ-3 adapter, coil sets G, H, J, AB, AC. B. T. Wooters, W5KSO, 8303 E. Mansfield Avenue, Denver, CO 80237. (303) 770-5314.

WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE FOR RESTORATION OF NATIONAL HRO COMMUNICATIONS RADIO. OLDER MODEL PREFERRED USING EITHER 57/58 OR 6C6/6D6 TUBES. WILL PAY GOOD PRICE FOR COMPLETE UNITS WITH POWER SUPPLY AND COILS. DAVE MEDLEY, KI6QE, 1450 BAYVIEW HEIGHTS DRIVE, LOS OSOS, CA 93402.

WANTED —— PARTS, TUBES, ETC.

TRANSMITTING TUBE HF-150 — TCBA, RR6, BOX 181, GLENS FALLS, NY 12801

WANTED —— PHILCO

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* PHILCO MODEL 90B. Cabinet must be in original condition; radio and speaker original; not working OK but prefer all in original condition. Norman Crane, P. O. Box 12564, Tucson, AZ 85732. Tel.: (602) 749-9140.

WANTED —— PLASTICS

CHASSIS, SPEAKER AND GLASS DIAL FOR AN ADDISON CATALIN MODEL ON CASE IS R5A3 or WILL TRADE CASE FOR SMALL ADDISON CATALIN. CASE IS IN GOOD SHAPE. COLOUR OF CASE MAROON WITH BUTTERSCOTCH. PLEASE WRITE TO: JOHN SMITH, 3824 DUTCH VILLAFE ROAD, APT. 52, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA. B3L 4G2 OR TELEPHONE (902) 445-2021 AFTER 6:00 P. M. WEEKDAYS.

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* LOOKING FOR catalin, mirror and novelty radios? "Sight Sound Style" 16 page quarterly features these collectable radios! Articles, photos, prices and classified ads. $14.00 yearly, first class— $4.00 single copy. —— SSS, Box 2224, So. Hack., NJ 07606.

WANTED —— RADIOLA

RADIOLA WANTED FOR 1923 PATENT BRUNSWICK MODEL BR100 RADIO-PHONOGRAPH UNIT. OPENING IN RADIO DECK IS 8 7/8" FRONT TO REAR, 16" SIDE TO SIDE AND DEPH CLEARANCE IS ABOUT 6" RADIOLA DROPS IN. PLEASE WRITE DICK ROZNOVSKY, P. O. BOX 430, RICHFIELD, OH 44286 OR CALL COLLECT (216) 659-6651.

LOOP AERIAL FOR PORTABLE RADIOLA MODEL 24 - PAGE 112 OF VINTAGE RADIO. Albert Warren, Box 279, Church Street, Waverly, PA 18471. Phone (717) 587-2405.

WANTED —— SCOTT

WANTED: EH SCOTT, SCOTT transformer or World's Record radios, sometimes copper or chrome plated. Especially looking for Symphony, AC9, Shield Grid 10B, World's Record Super 9, Shield Grid 9B, AW13, AW19, AW27, pointer dial Philharmonic, any Scott in these cabinets: Secretaire, Napier, Warwick, Ravinia Grande, Laureate Grande. Also want original literature, especially issues of THE SCOTT NEWS. Contact me first if you have anything SCOTT to sell. Jim Clark, 1292 Starboard, Okemos, MI 48864. (517) 349-2249.

WANTED —— SONY

WANTED: OLD SONY radios. Jay Levin, 400 east 54th Street, New York, NY 10022. (212) 935-5656.

WANTED —— TELEVISION

TV'S, TV'S, TV'S! "Sight Sound Style" is published quarterly, mailed first class, $14.00 yearly. Features vintage televisions; articles, photos, prices and advertisements! SSS, Box 2224, So. Hack., NJ 07606.

WANTED —— TEN TEC

WANTED: ANYTHING BY TEN TEC. Please state price and condition; condition unimportant: Herman F. Schnur, Rt. B Box 151, Greenville, NC 27858.

WANTED —— WESTERN ELECTRIC

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* HORN FOR model no. 518 Western Electric. Also interested in tube and components for W. E. receivers and amplifiers. Ted Drogoski, 507 Coal Valley Road, Clairton, PA 15025.

WANTED —— ZENITH

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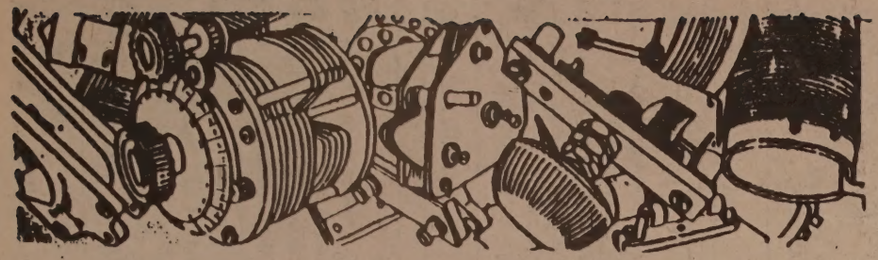
* ZENITH - (any non working) 11 or 12 band "Oceanic" — And OWNERS or literature for any transistor types. Wade, 657 14 th Ave., Prospect Park, PA 19075.



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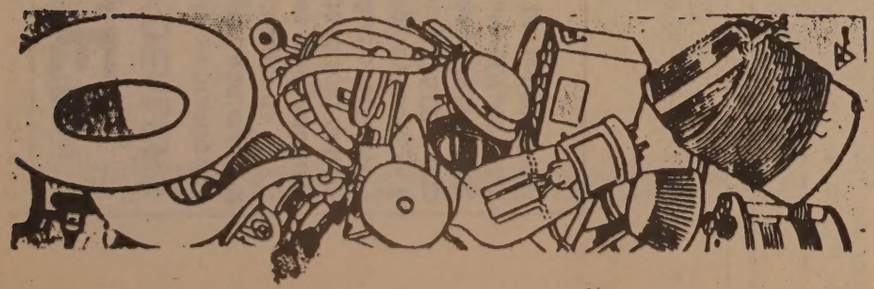
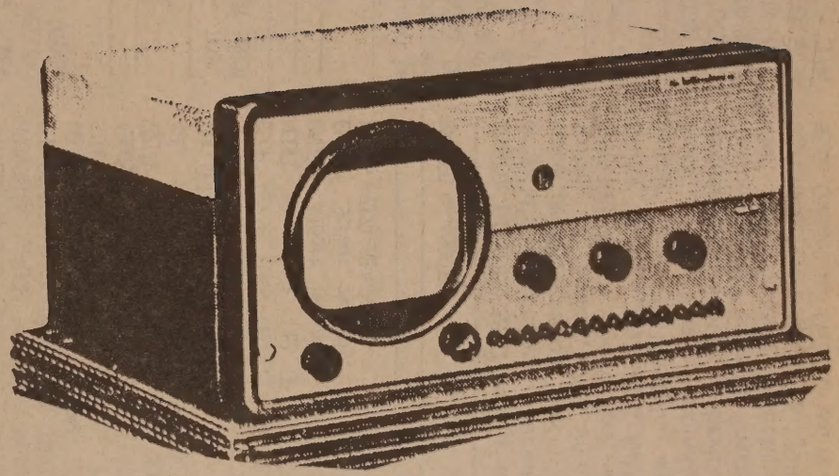


NOVEMBER

THE HORN SPEAKER

1989



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